THE SALT LAKE HERALD

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THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

TN ITS petition to the city council for an extension of its franchise, the Utah Light & Railway company presents elaborately its reasons for believing the petition should be granted, but a careful perusal of the entire document fails to show a single valid reason why the council should agree with the company in any particular.

Granting all that the company claims on behalf of its service, conceding its statement of every fact-and the concession would be a large one-no business man, situated as the city is would think for a moment of extending the franchise new beyond its pres ent limit, which is by year 1937. The controlling reason for the request is the one upon the company lays the least stress, and it is given in the following words: "The matter (of exchanging water rights) was considered again by the board, and it was decided to request that all the company's franchises be consolidated and that the request be made of the mayor and city council to extend those franchises for an additional fifty years AS THIS WOULD MAKE THE BONDS OF THE COMPANY MORE VALU-

If the grant would make the bonds more valuable, it would also give the company the ability to float more bonds. In other words, the corpora tion of Salt Lake is asked to give the lighting corporation a franchise of great and immediate cash value for very slight compensation. This is the essence of the whole extension proposition, and it is the basis for the almost unanimous opposition of citizens of Salt Lake to any extension of any kind.

It is true, as the company claims that it is giving better lighting service than formerly; but it is also true not live up to its franchise obligations in the quality of its service. It is admileage of street car lines than any whether it is well done or not. any in the country serving fault of the people.

of parallel lines; indeed, they would "fat." prefer better service on fewer streets. except on one or two lines, while the per cent of the state taxes. There is people complain, and justly, of inadestreets.

Apart from any other consideration, Mr. Newhouse's offer bars any plea for an extension of franchise three decades before its expiration. He offers to install a complete, modern system for lighting and power purposes, and he has the ability and capital to perform what he promises. Moreover, he promises to save the consumers of the city half a million or more anhually by reducing the charge for lights fully one-third, and reducing the minimum charge from \$1 to 75 cents per month. This last is an important item because it means a heavy saving to the consumers who can least afford to be extravagant with lights. and it would enable many to use electric light who cannot afford it now.

It is well understood that Mr. Newhouse has no particular ambition to go into the lighting business, but it is to his credit as a citizen of Salt Lake that he has taken this opportunity to come forward with a legitimate proposal in good faith whereby the people can effect a large saving and at the same time secure first class serv-

The council cannot afford to give away the enormous privilege asked by the lighting company on any terms. No individual councilman has any right to vote for it, unless he believes that his own opinion, not the wish of the people, shall govern in important matters of this kind. And the people of Salt Lake would like to see such an experiment in competition as Mr. Newhouse proposes, provided it is made or terms which will safeguard the city.

---A DONATION STOPPED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S annual donation of \$130,600 to the Standard Oil company, through the National City bank of New York, was headed off by the Democrats in congress on Friday. For several years this graft has been a repreach to the Republican majorrent for the old New York custom to verbal bouquets, however.

house building, which was sold to the bank by the government.

It developed during the house debate over the appropriation, a debate that was led by Congressmen Williams and Sulzer, that the National City bank has never paid a dollar in taxes on the building, and that no deed has ever been given to it by the govern ment for the property. There is abso lutely nothing on record anywhere to show that the building is not owned by the government, and yet every year congress has been appropriating \$130, 600 to the bank as rent for the structure, which is still occupied as a cus tom house.

It would be interesting to know why no deed has ever passed, why no taxes have ever been paid, and why, under such circumstances, it has been proper for the government to donate an nually a comfortable fortune to th Standard Oil company. Congressman Hemenway, chairman of the appropri ations committee, is on record as say ing that the bank can sue somebod and recover the money. know just how such a suit could be brought, but it is reasonably sure that no action will be filed.

The National City bank would hardly care to risk the exposure that might result from an airing of this business in court. It seems to us that if there is any suit at all in the matter the government should appear in the role of the plaintiff.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

HOUSE BILL NO. 131, by Mr. Roberts, an act in furtherance of good roads in the state, is a measure that contains much of merit. If it should become a law it is reasonable to be lieve that it would result in many im provements to the highways of the commonwealth. And everybody who has had the misfortune to travel over them during certain seasons of the year knows that they stand in sore need of improvement.

Some of the salient features of the Roberts bill are: The working of convicts, sentenced to serve less than ter years, on the roads, and an appropriation of \$1,900 to each county, \$27,000 in all, to be used only on condition that the county spends a like sum on the roads. Many people will undoubtedly object to the convict labor fea-

It seems to us that such objections can only be of a sentimental character. The convicts, in preparing road material and in putting it down, as contemplated by the bill, would be loing that which would not be done by free labor. This for the reason that the counties have not the money with which to employ free labor. The provision that each county must spend as much as the state spends is an admirable one. It is a working out of the principle that only those should be helped who help themselves

Another excellent feature of the bill the provision that before any work is done in whole or in part at the ex pense of the state all estimates, specifications and plans for such work must be submitted to and approved by the state engineer. This will, in a large measure, eliminate the graft that has so often played a conspicuous part that for a long term the company did in the use of state funds for road purposes. County commissioners have a little habit of giving the work to pomitted that the company has more litical favorites, and they never care

a similar population. But that is the done at all, but the favorite gets the company's misfortune, and not the money. The biennial appropriations for roads and bridges in this state Because two competing systems were have thus become, in a measure, miniconsolidated and have duplicated lines atures of the rivers and harbors bills in the same sections of the city is no passed by congress. The county's repvalid excuse for the kind of service resentative or representatives in the Sait Lake has been getting from its legislature are adjudged good or bad street car system. The people would representatives according as they get have no objection to the abandonment much or little of the roads and bridges

Four Utah counties-Salt Lake, We-As it stands, no satisfaction is given ber, Cache and Utah-pay at least 75 no equity in taking the money from quate service, poor cars and irregular these counties and distributing it in schedules on a large majority of the other counties where the returns are out of all proportion to the expenditure. The Roberts bill will, in a measure, solve this problem. It starts with all the counties on an equal footing. If some of the counties do not use their appropriation on the dollar for dollar basis, other counties may apply for more of the money, and if there are more applications than money a pro rata distribution is provided for.

SERVICE IN CONGRESS.

VALUED correspondent makes an A inquiry regarding congressional membership. He wants to know who holds the record for service in the national lawmaking body. The answer is Senator Allison of Iowa. Senator Allison holds not only the record for the longest continuous service, but for the longest service of any description. He was elected a member of congress in 1863, and, with the exception of the years 1871-72, he has remained there. Of this time, Senator Allison served eight years in the house

He was first elected to the senate in 1873, and he is now serving his sixth term at the age of 76 years. No other senator has ever been re-elected five consecutive times. If Senator Allison lives until 1909, when his present term ends, he will have served forty-four years in congress. That is to say, for upwards of one-third of our nation's history Senator Allison has been more or less prominent in its affairs.

Senator Sherman had the nearest appreach to Senator Allison's record. He served within a few days of forty years in congress, but his service was broken by brief retirements. Senator Morrill always generates in underground of Vermont served thirty-two years,

the bank, which is owned outright by the habit of sending bouquets to themthe Standard Oil company, by way of selves. The inhibition does not apply

THROUGH THE WEEK

If Washington should come to town I wonder if he'd go.
Down to the legislature and remark, 'I did it so!'

And as he strolled along the way, I wonder if he'd laugh
To be informed, in all good faith, by some old phonograph,
That:

Dooley, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Dooley, Was the greatest man the country ever

Mr. Dooley, coley, coley, co."

And it came to pass that the company said. "Let there be light." And there was light. But still darkness covered the face of the earth; gross darkness the minds of the people. And it came to pass that because of this darkness the people could not see wherefore the bills were so heavy. And they could not make light of the matter, so therefore did they light out for a solution of the puzzle. When Moses stepped forth to lead them from the wilderness, he was hailed by the younger generation with loud acclaim; for, said the fair maiden, "if daddy does not pay so much for lights there is more forthcoming to my marriage portion." Also, said the older heads, we should be thankful for a brief respite. If later trouble comes with Moses, we are content that our children shall settle it.

The legislators and the patients of th gental hospital gazed at each other with yes full of sympathy. There were tears in the governor's voice and doubt in his leart. "Yes, yes," he said, "we are only ctained for the day, but, judging by the ray we are going—"
Here Joseph pulled his coat tail.

Oh! orators of grave degree, How very splendid it would be (This is, of course, 'twixt you and me, Not to be gossiped commonly), What favor to humanity.

If you could thoughtfully agree
To sacrifice yourselves as he
Did—Lawrence—man of steel.

Forerunner of the public weal.

"What is a Washigton's Birthday "Why, his fate was that he was born on that day."

"What did you think of the tenor?" sked the music lover as he stepped into he aisie. His fair companion answered conestly. "I thought he was bow-legged."

When headlines tell you of a certain man that "his whereabouts are not known," you begin to think that, after all, there is such a thing as "newspaper

With all due respect to Father Hag-cry, let us hope that when the hod car-rier does appear in silk hat and freek coat, that his fellow workman, the "im-ferior animal." will not have reached a superiority that will cause him to forget to "throw rocks" at the hat. The only thing the matter with the world is that people are aiming for places they are not fitted to fill, instead of trying to fill the niche they are meant for well and honorably. On Fifth avenue, New York, one sees many Biddies in squirrel skins. The richness of the garb makes the one sees many Biddles in squirrel skins. The richness of the garb makes the comic valentine faces above them more about than they ever could have been above at tidy dress and a clean white apron. An ox is out of place in a pansy bed, though he is infinitely more useful than a million of those dainty flowers. If foreign dregs were kept out of our country, and labor leaders carefully chloroformed, so that employes and workmen could have time to unite for mutual protection against the few—the really few—capitalists who smash their neighbors, the millennium would come. There is no place in the world where labor is so respectable, or has such advantages as it has in America. Why else the influx of the rabble that is steadily mixing with the foreign born on our soil, and perverting the more illiterate natives? Labor is sure of its pay—so much money for the foreign born on our soil, and perverting the more illiterate natives? Labor is sure of its pay—so much money for so many hours' work—a neete moving of muscles, no brain unstrung, no nerves unbalanced, no worry that the money will not be forthcoming. While the man whom the laborer, unthinking, dubs "capitalist" is lying awake nights and going without meals, year in and year cut, working, planning, hoping, despeiring for the thing into which he has poured spirit and matter. life, health, home, child and wife. The unthinking laborer stirred by the silly fireworks of the union leader, imagines that the president of the bank in which he stows his carnings is Wall street. When will the laboring people as a class have beiter sense? And when will labor agitators state truthfully that employers might occasionally be treated fairly by their men?

I go thinking and thinking in vain Now what IS a heavy light bill?

HOW JAPS DEFY COLD.

Underground Dwellings For the Mikado's Soldiers in Manchuria.

(Chicago Record-Herald.) With November the cold weather gins in Manchuria, and is increasingly intense. Around Mukden the thermom-eter does not usually fall below zero (Fahr.), until the middle of December, (Pahr.), until the middle of December, when night after night it may sink to 5, 10 and even 20 degrees below zero, and during January to 30 below.

In the frequent northeasterly or northwesterly blizzards no human beings on earth can live under canvas, Some may be quartered in native houses, but where even supposing that the owners should be ruthlessly turned to the supposition before the supposition of the s

will accammodation be found for The answer is simple. The Japanese

The answer is simple. The Japanese are already making use of underground dwellings, such as the natives sometimes use, and which were used by the Russians during the winter after the Boxers had destroyed their railway buildings.

The soil of Manchuria, excepting in certain places, is dry at this season, especially in the districts between Mukden and Liao Yang, where it is largely loess and sand.

loess and sand.

The Japanese, who hold the low hills with gentle slopes, are in the better position. The method is to dig a trench about ten to twelve feet deep and vary ing in width, but generally about nine feet wide. A narrow stairway is cut leading down to the south end. At the base it is widened and a door frame set up with a native door, turning on. wooden pivots.

wooden pivots.

The upper half of the door is open work, which, being covered with the opaque native window paper, admits light. The sun shines at midday down the steps, and, when the door is opened, freshens and warms the room.

Immediately within on one side is a

Immediately within, on one side, is a cooking stove, camp oven or boiler, in a simple and primitive style, to which toth Russians and Japanese are ac-customed. Along the length of the trench is a platform some two feet and a half high and six inches wide, made of hammered earth and rough un-burned bricks. Beneath this are several simple flues, up and down which the smoke and heat from the cooking place

smoke and heat from the cooking place find their way, issuing at the end ramote from the entrance by a small chimney cut in the solid ground.

On this platform, which resembles the old style of greenhouse flue, and is called by the Chinese a kang, many men can sleep in warmth and comfort on a rough mat or dried grass. This mode of healing is not only economical, but the flues consume and carry off the earth damp or carbonic acid gas which dwellings.

of Vermont served thirty-two years, lacking three months, a record until recently for continuous service in the upper house.

Across the top of the trench rough pieces of timber or poles are laid, and on these kao-liang stalks or straw, upon which is heaped the earth excavated from the trench. This covering keeps out the cold and is practically shell proof. No rain falls, and but little snow, and the latter can, if desired, be swept off the roofs or mounds over the dwelling.

several years this graft has been proach to the Republican major. The money has been going to bank, which is owned outright by Standard Oil company, by way of for the old New York custom sergeant-at-arms not to permit flowers to be swept off the roots or mounds over the dwelling.

The Japanese have access to a large number of the native "surface" coal in the habit of sending bouquets to themselves. The inhibition does not apply for the old New York custom.

nost anything can also be consumed

While the first twelve to twenty feet of the plain and low hills now occupied by the armies are dry in winter, good water can be found almost anywhere at twenty-five to thirty feet below the

We will not weep; for God is standing by us,
And tears will blind us to the blessed sint:
We will not doubt, if darkness still doth try us;
Our souls have promise of serenest light.

We will not faint if heavy burdens bine They press no harder than our souls can bear.
The thorniest way is lying still behind We shall be braver for the past de-

O, not in doubt shall be our journey's Sin with its fears shall leave us at the All its best hopes in grad fulfillment blending.
Life shall be with us when the Death is past.

us, O Father, when the world is On our frail hearts, that faint without their friend;
Help us, O Father! let thy constant blessir.
Strengthen our weakness—till the joyful end.
-William Henry Hurlbert.

SOCKS AS MONEY.

Games of Chance.

(Ashland, Wis., Cor. Minneaoplis Tri-

(Ashland, Wis., Cor. Minneaoplis Tribune.)

Ole Oleson. a "lumberjack." walked into town the other day carrying 1,750 pairs of gloves and mittens, 1,175 pairs of socks and eighty-three pounds of tobacco.

He offered the goods for sale at about one-fourth of their value and was arrested on suspicion. He protested to the police that he came into possession of the goods honestly. When pressed, he declared that he won the articles at poker in the lumber woods.

Oleson said he had been in the woods many months. The lumberjacks received no mency while in the woods, but were expected to wait until they returned to town for their pay. At the company "store" in the woods the men could get such articles as they desired, however, having them charged against their time. Accordingly, the men used merchandise instead of checks in their games.

Oleson said he played in good luck, and in one game, where socks were the stakes, he won 1,175 pairs of the hosiery on three aces. The other man held a trio of kinzs.

In a game for mittens, Oleson said, the limit was high and in three dours of play he had mittens chough to supply a regiment of soldiers.

His story sounded reasonable and he was released to go and "cash in his checks."

The Careless Contributor. "Yes," said the editor, as he put his gumbrush into the ink bottle and tried to paste on a clipping with his pen—"yes the great fault of newspaper contributors is carelessness. Indeed," he continued, as he dropped the copy he had been writing into the waste paper basket, and marked "Editoriai" across the corner of a poem entitled "An Ode to Death," "contributors are terribly careless. You would be surprised," said he as he clipped out a column of fashion notes and labeled them "Agriculture," "to see the slipshod writing that comer into the editorial sanctum. Mis-spelled unpunctuated written on both sides of the sheet, illegible, ungrammatical stuff Contributors are terribly careless. They are—"

Just then the office how came in in the street of the sheet of the (Tid Bits.)

Just then the office boy came in. in that dictatorial and autocratic manner he has, and demanded more copy, and the colior handed him the love letter he had just written to his sweetheart.

A Deficient Cure.

A gentleman from Kentucky recently told a story of an old darky down south, who was informed that is he were bitten by a snake and drank a quart of whisky, the snake would die and be would go unsethed. go unscathed.
"Dar's only one trouble 'bout dat cure,"
the old man said. "I knows whar dere's
plenty snakes, but whar's I gwine ter git whisky?'

THE MOST



Would you refuse to pick up a few dol lars if you saw them lying on the sidewalk?

You are refusing to save some of then

elling for \$15. Let the material, the cut and the finish do the talking, and tell you that they are worth \$21 to \$25.

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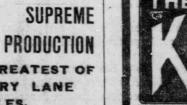
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I have thought it and thought it again. I have thought it and thought it, and CATTATATATATE GEO, D. PYPER MANAGER.

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RAILROADS.

DENVER & RIOGRAND RAILROAD

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Oct. 9th, 1904. LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 6 for Denver and East. 8:50 A.M.
No. 2 for Denver and East. 3:15 P.M.
No. 4 for Denver and East. 5:06 P.M.
No. 11 for Ogden and local points 6:06 P.M.
No. 10 for Heber, Provo and
Marysvale 8:00 A.M.
No. 8 for Provo and Eureka 5:00 P.M.
No. 3 for Ogden and West. 11:40 P.M.
No. 17 for Ogden and West. 11:45 P.M.
No. 5 for Ogden and West. 10:38 A.M.
No. 102 for Park City 8:15 A.M.
No. 112 for Bingham 8:10 A.M.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY. 12 from Ogden and local Points 9:50 A.M.
No. 5 from Denver and East. 10:25 A.M.
No. 1 from Denver and East. 11:35 P.M.
No. 3 from Denver and East. 11:30 P.M.
No. 3 from Denver and East. 11:30 P.M.
No. 9 from Heber, Provo and
Marysvale 6:00 P.M.
No. 6 from Ogden and West. 3:46 A.M.
No. 2 from Ogden and West. 3:66 P.M.
No. 7 from Eureka and Provo. 10:00 A.M.
No. 101 from Park City 5:15 P.M.
No. 113 from Bingham 10:50 A.M.
No. 115 from Bingham 5:40 P.M.
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City:
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For Garfield Beach, Toosie,
Stockton, Mammoth, Eureka 7:45 a m
and Silver City
For Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Frisco, Caliente and intermediate point.

ARRIVE ARRIVE
Lehi, Juab. Milford, Frisco.
Callente and intermediate 9.45 a m

From Provo, Lehi, Fairfield,
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From Silver City, Mammoth,
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From Ogden. Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. 8:40 a m Louis, Omaha and Denver ... 8:40 a m From Ogden and Intermediate 9:20 a m From Ogden, Cache Valley and 11:55 a m From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omana, Denver 4:45 pm

From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San 7:40 p m DEPART Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, nver, Kansas City and St. 7:90 a m For Ogden, Portland, St. Anthony, San Francisco and intermediate points 10:20 a m For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco Louis 1:10 p m

For Ogden, Cache Valley, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. 5:45 p m
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte,
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Salt Lake and Ogden Railway. Time Table in Effect Sept. 6, 1904. Leave Salt Lake 6:30 and 9 a. m., 5:30 Leave Farmington and Lagoon 7:30 and 0 a. m., 4:30 and 6:30 p. m. Extra trains at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p.m. on Sundeys and Holidays.

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